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A New Species of the Family Anuropodidae (Crustacea : Isopoda)
from the Okhotsk Sea*

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オホーツク海から発見されたオナシグソクムシ科 Anuropodidae (甲殻綱, 等脚目) の一新種

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北海道網走市の沖合16マイルのオホーツク海の水深600の地点から採集された大型、真紅の等脚類を新種、*Anuropus sanguineus* (和名: ヒイロオナシグソクムシ)として記載した。112mmに達する大型種で、日本近海では、本科に属する二番めの種類である。本種はオーストラリアから記載された*A. australis* に最も似ているが、(1)赤い体色、(2)幅広い腹尾節、(3)第二触角の節が多いこと、(4)第二小顎外葉の剛毛数が少ないと等によって区別される。また北海道根室沖1300kmから記録のある*A. bathypelagicus* とは、その他に(1)胸部側方の突起が三角形に拡大しないこと、(2)腹部が平行なこと、(3)体つきがずんぐりしていること、(4)胸肢に剛毛の少ないと、(5)腹尾節が短いこと等によって区別される。

In May, 1982, a red-pigmented isopod specimen happened to be caught by Mr. Akio Takekawa, fisherman of Abashiri City, Hokkaido. This specimen was first handed over to Mr. Tamotsu Honma, director of the Okhotsk Aquarium Foundation, and then it was transferred to Mr. Shuka Maruyama of the Hokkaido Abashiri Fisheries Experimental Station. And finally, it was placed at my disposal for identification through the courtesy of Dr. Kazuya Nagasawa of the Hokkaido Kushiro Fisheries Experimental Station. Although the specimen was a female, it proved from the characteristic features, to represent a new species of the genus *Anuropus*.

Before going further, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Professor Saburo Nishimura of the Kyoto University for his kindness in reading the manuscript, to Mr. Akio Takekawa for collecting such an interesting specimen, and to Mr. Shuka Maruyama and Dr. Kazuya Nagasawa for their kindness for giving me a chance to study the specimen.

Family Anuropodidae STEBBING, 1893

Genus *Anuropus* BEDDARD, 1886

Anuropus sanguineus, n. sp.

(Jap. name: Hiiro-onashigusokumushi, new)

Figs. 1-3

*Contributions from the Toyama Science Museum No.29

Material examined: 1 ovigerous ♀, holotype, 112 mm in body length, from 600 m in depth, off 16 miles from Abashiri City, Hokkaido (lat. 44°12.5' N, long. 144°33' E). coll. Akio Takekawa on board the *Daisan-Kiyo-Maru*, May 15, 1982. Type specimen is deposited at the Toyama Science Museum (TOYA-Cr-1902).

Description: Body colour blood-red in life time but orange in alcohol. Body rounded and rather stout, 112 mm in length except both antenna, and about 2.2 times as long as wide. Eye lacking. Demarcation of peraeonal somites distinct. Demarcation of pleonal somites also distinct. Pleon abruptly narrower than the peraeon.

First antenna (Fig. 2C) stout, composed of 2 segments; first segment square in shape; terminal segment a little longer than the first and lanceolate-oblong.

Second antenna (Fig. 2D) slender and composed of 7 segments; first 2 segments short; third and fourth segments long with several setae on inner margin; fifth to seventh segments slender.

Right mandible (Fig. 2E) stout; pars incisiva very stout and composed of a single tooth bearing dark-coloured cutting edge; palp three-segmented with terminal segment bearing 18 setae.

Left mandible (Fig. 2F) also stout; pars incisiva very stout, composed of a single tooth bearing a dark-coloured cutting edge; processus molaris slender with about 20 teeth at the tip.

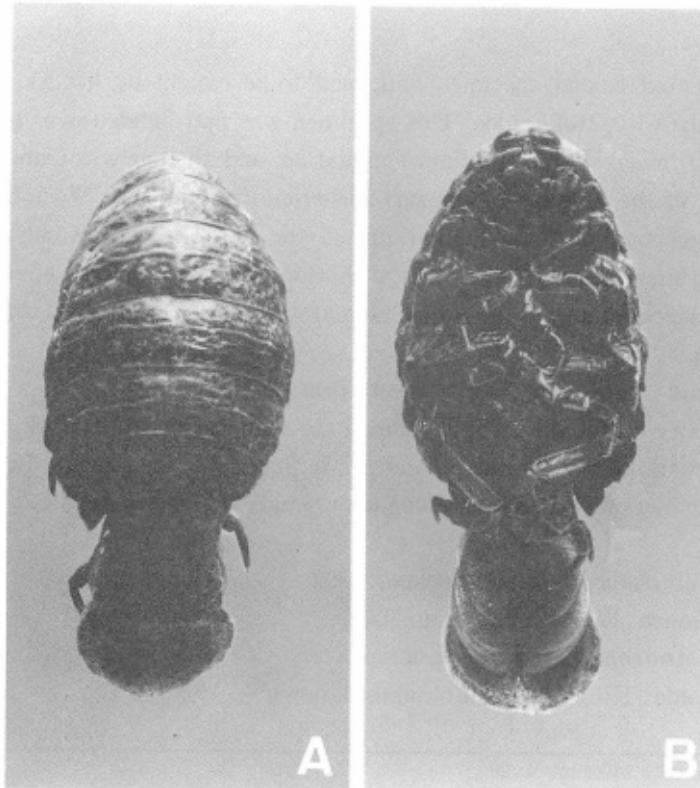


Fig. 1 *Anulopus sanguineus*,
n. sp.
A. Dorsal view;
B. Ventral view.
Both photos of
fresh state were
taken by Mr. S.
Maruyama.

First maxilla (Fig. 2G) stout; inner lobe truncated and with 10 sharp teeth at the tip; outer lobe with 4 hairy setae at the tip. Second maxilla (Fig. 2H) divided into 2 lappets; each with about a dozen setae at the tip.

Maxilliped (Fig. 2I) composed of 2 segments; basal segment rectangular with many hairs on inner margin and terminal segment with about 30 setae on the margin and several setae on lateral side.

Peraeopod I (Fig. 3A) subchelate; basis big and rectangular; ischium triangular; merus triangular with 4 setae at outer distal corner; carpus short with 6 setae on inner distal corner; propodus stout with about 10 short setae on inner margin; dactylus relatively long.

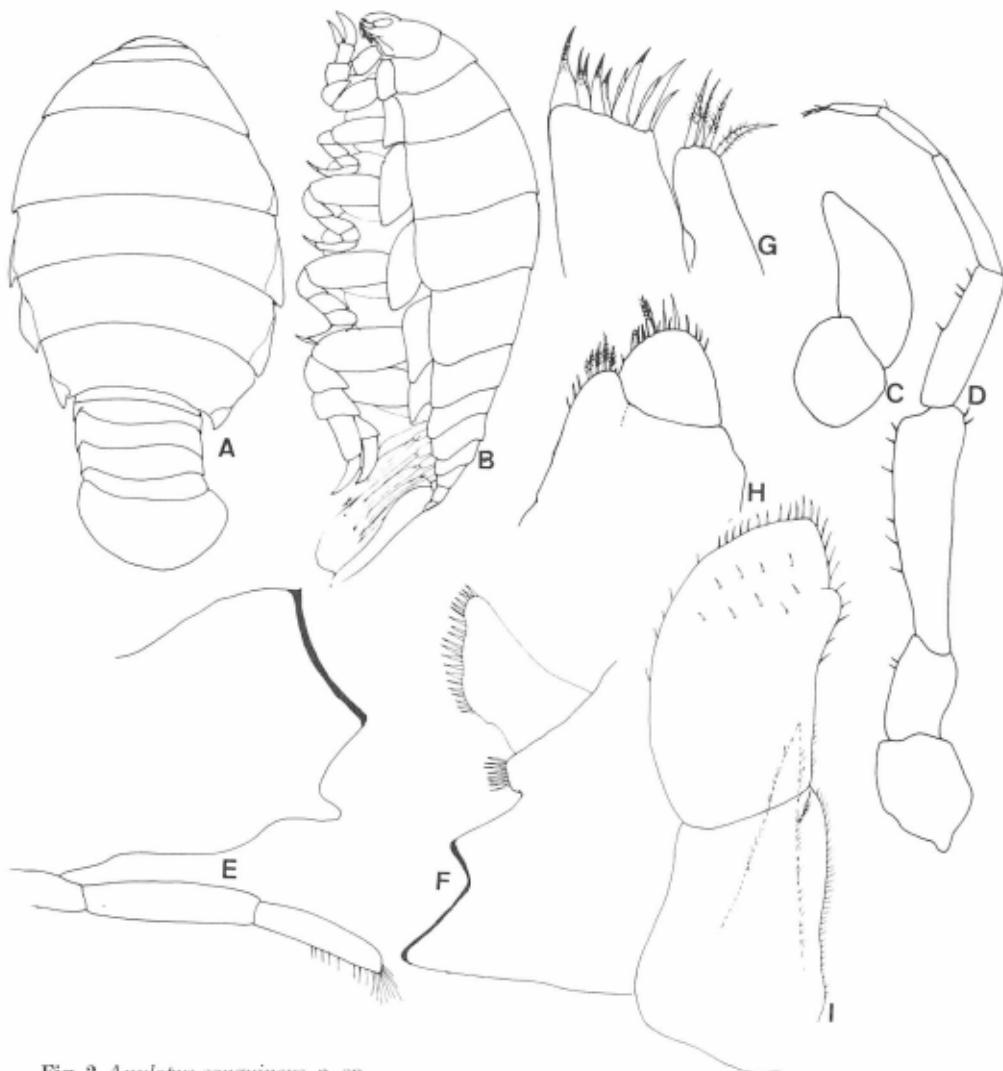


Fig. 2 *Anulopus sanguineus*, n. sp.

A. Dorsal view; B. Lateral view; C. First antenna; D. Second antenna; E. Left mandible;
F. Right mandible; G. First maxilla; H. Second maxilla; I. Maxilliped.

Peraeopods II and III (Fig. 3B) similar in shape; basis oblong; ischium triangular; merus square; carpus square with many setae; propodus slender; dactylus short.

Peraeopods IV-VII (Fig. 3C) similar in shape; basis big and oblong; ischium square with many setae on inner margin; merus and carpus rectangular; propodus oblong; dactylus very short.

All the pleopods (Fig. 3D) similar in shape; basis short with about 10 setae on inner border; both lami round and reniform without seta.

Uropod (Fig. 3E) membranous and similar to pleopods; basis small and depressed; both lami round without seta.

Remarks: The present new species is most closely allied to *A. australis* SCHULTZ collected from the Australian waters, but the former is separated from the latter in the following features: (1) red-pigmented body, (2) wider pleotelson, (3) more numerous segments of second antenna, (4) less numerous setae of outer lobe of first maxilla, and (5) absence of seta on the margin of pleopods and uropods.

For the genus, another species *A. bathypelagos* MENZIES and Dow (BIRSTEIN, 1963) has been recorded from the about 1300 km east off Nemuro, Hokkaido, North-west Pacific. But the present new species is separated from *bathypelagos* in the following features: (1) lack of lateral triangular expansion on peraeonal somites, (2) lack of depression on cephalon, (3) shorter pleotelson, (4) less numerous setae on inner margin of peraeopods and pleopods, (5) less numerous segmentation of second antennae and (6) shorter pleon.

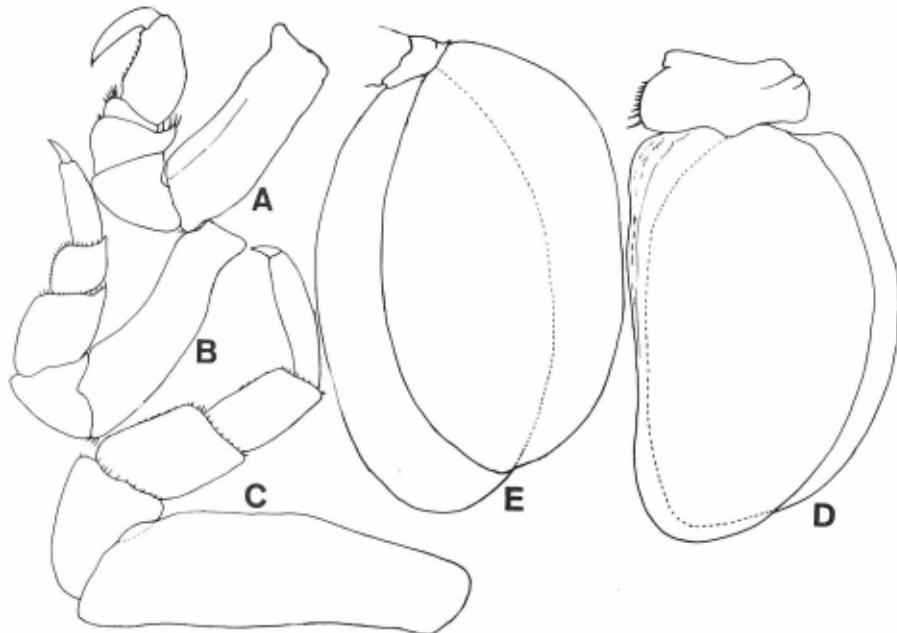


Fig. 3 *Anulopus sanguineus*, n. sp.

A. Peraeopod I; B. Peraeopod II; C. Peraeopod VII; D. Pleopod I; E. Uropod.

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